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ing the maxims of policy." But Mr. Reynolds's instincts are generous, and he has not been content to be the outside observer. Everyone must admire the spirit which led him to share the rough life of a couple of Dartmouth fishermen, not for a few days only, but for weeks. There is room for more of such books; and, indeed, Mr. Reynolds has already written another and a better one.

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INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY. By Robert M. Yerkes. London: C. Bell & Sons, Ltd.; New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911. Pp. 427.

Mr. Yerkes has ably accomplished the promise of his preface to provide an outline of the science of psychology, but we fail to agree with him about the function that he would have his book fulfil. We submit that a skeleton is not an appropriate introduction to this subject, because we believe that the supreme error to be avoided in such a work is that of sketchiness. Psychology is studied to little purpose unless it is concerned with real living experience from the outset. At this stage a general and technical treatment of the subject, with its systematic pigeon-holing of doctrines, its characteristic distribution of dark and light type, its inevitable skimming over the surface of great questions, is of no avail. The chief difficulty in the study of psychology lies in the tendency to substitute technical description for direct and living psychical experience, and if we are to wage war effectively upon this evil, we must start from direct experience carefully and even minutely observed. For this reason there is indeed a sense in which the text-book for the beginner must be more detailed than that for the more advanced student, and therefore, we recommend the use of Mr. Yerkes's book after, instead of before, the manual. It would thereby have a place different from the one he planned; for when the manual has taught the student to live and be interested in psychological problems, then the present outline may effectively reduce his facts to order and enable him to discriminate the wood from the trees.

The book is divided into six sections which deal consecutively with: The Nature, Aims, and Methods of Psychology; Descrip-

tion in Psychology and its Results; Genetic Psychology; General Principles and Laws; Psychological Explanation; and the Control of the Mental Life. The last of these sections includes discussions upon Education and Eugenics. Each chapter opens with the quotation of some very interesting and valuable piece of introspection and closes with a class exercise. The latter are a most valuable and unique addition in spite of the fact that they are frequently unrelated to the topic of the chapter. Indeed these exercises may prove to be the most memorable part of the book, for they develop that habit of observing one's own and other people's minds which alone can endow the subject with vitality and interest. The suggestions for supplementary reading are welcome, for if they are followed they will do much to counteract the inevitable limitations of the outline.

The book generally is comprehensive and should provide an illuminating summary for innumerable students who have acquired some knowledge and genuine power of psychological thought.

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